intine 2 and intine 3.  $\times$  10000; 3. The pollen wall of shedding pollen in *L. chinense*, showing nexine 2, intine 1 which containing small protein tubes, intine 2 and intine 3.  $\times$  12000; 4. Pollen grain wall of *L. chinense*, on aline stigma 4h after pollination, showing microfibrillar increase in intine 3 and small protein tubes in intine 1.  $\times$  10000; 5. Pollen wall at the germination aperture of *L. chinense*, on aline stigma, showing P-particles in the intine 3.  $\times$  7000; 6. Same above, shoing P-particles withy throrns.  $\times$  20000; 7. Pollen hydration wall of *L. tulipifera* aline stigma 4h after pollination, showing lipid bodies and vesicles in the intine 3 and inflated smooth endoplasmic reticulum and vesicle population in vegetative cell plasma.  $\times$  10000.

#### Plate II

1. Pollen hydration wall of *L. chinense*, 10 min after culturing, showing coated vesicle in the between intine 3 and plasma membrane and large coated vesicles and dictyosome and endoplasmic reticulum in the vegetative cell plasma. × 20000; 2. Same above, showing coated vesicle in the out of plasma, and large coated vesicles and endoplasmic reticulum and starch plasts in the vegetative cell plasma. × 15000; 3. The enlarging of Fig. 2., showing intine 3, new layer, coated vesicles and endoplasmic reticulum, note: the tater two being in the vegetative cell plasma. × 50000; 4. Pollen tube of *L. tulipifera* in the aline stigma canal 4h after pollination, showing the relashionship between pollen tube wall and pollen wall. × 2000; 5. The enlarging of part of 4., showing thickened intine 2 around the germination aperture. × 8000; 6. Pollen hydration wall of *L. chinense* 15 min after culturing, showing intine 3 full of lipid bodies and intine 1 without small protein tubes away from germination aperture. × 10000; 7. Pollen hydration wall of *L. chinense* 10 min after culturing, showing intine without small protein tubes. × 30000; 8. Pollen tube of *L. tulipifera* in aline stigma canal 8h after pollination, showing intine without small protein tubes away from germination aperture. × 10000

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# 弓翅芹的化学成分\*

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# CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT OF ARCUATOPTERUS FILIPEDICHLLUS

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关键词 弓翅芹, 化学成分

Key words Arcuatopterus filipedicellus, Chemical constituents

伞形科弓翅芹属(Arcuatopterus)植物共3种,特产中国西南,其中弓翅芹 Arcuatopterus filipedicellus 是本属模式种,也是较常见种,其化学成分尚未研究过,本文报道其化学成分。

样品采于云南省宾川县,从其乙醇提取物中经硅胶柱层析得到 7 个化合物,分别鉴定为香豆素化合物伞形花内酯 (umbelliferone) (1),甲氧基欧芹酚 (osthol) (2),考九里香素 (coumurrayin) (3),佛手柑内酯 (bergapten) (4),非香豆素化合物阿魏酸 (ferulic acid) (5),槲皮素 (quercetin) (6), $\beta$ -谷甾醇 ( $\beta$ -sitosterol)

### 实验部分

熔点用 Yanaca 显微熔点仪测定,温度未校正。IR 用 PE-577 红外光谱仪测定。<sup>1</sup>H NMR 用 FX-90Q 核磁共振仪测定,TMS 内标。柱层析硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品。

样品采于宾川鸡足山、标本经鉴定为弓翅芹 Arcuatopterus filipedicellus。

弓翅芹全草 570 g 粉碎后以 95%乙醇回流提取 (1500 mL×3),回收乙醇得褐色浸膏 38 g,浸膏溶于适量甲醇,以活性炭脱色,回收甲醇得到脱色浸膏 23 g,脱色后的提取物以硅胶柱层析,用环已烷一乙酸乙酯溶剂系统洗脱,得化合物 1 (40 mg),2 (125 mg),3 (70 mg),4 (210 mg),5 (15 mg),6 (140 mg),以及  $\beta$ -谷甾醇 (30 mg)。

化合物 1: 白色针晶 (丙酮), mp 220—223℃, 和伞形花内酯标准品 (Sigma 公司) 对照, TLC, IR 一致。

化合物 2: 无色针晶 (丙酮), mp 81-82℃, 和甲氧基欧芹酚标准品 [1] 对照, TLC, IR 一致。

化合物 3: 白色块晶 (丙酮), mp 152—154℃, 和考九里香素标准品 [1] 对照, TLC, IR 一致。

化合物 4: 浅黄色针晶 (丙酮), mp 187—190℃, 和佛手柑内酯标准品 [1] 对照, TLC, IR 一致。

化合物 5: 浅黄色针晶 (丙酮), mp 164—167℃, 和阿魏酸标准品 [1] 对照, TLC, IR 一致。

化合物 6: 黄绿色针晶(乙醇),mp 300℃(分解),三氯化铝反应,盐酸镁粉反应均为阳性, $IRv_{max}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$ : 3300, 1670, 1620, 1520, 1470. <sup>1</sup>H NMR(DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) $\delta$  ppm: 7.68(1H, d, J=1.6Hz, 2′-H), 7.54(1H, dd, J=8.4,1.6Hz, 6′-H), 6.90(1H, d, J=8.4Hz, 5′-H), 6.42(1H, d, J=1.5Hz, 8-H), 6.20(1H, d, J=1.5Hz, 6-H), 以上数据和文献[2]一致。

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